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Singlet machine learning photodynamics reveal competing inversion paths of methylated cyclooctatetrathiophene

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We used state-of-the-art machine-learning nonadiabatic molecular dynamics to investigate the stereochemical inversion reaction of a methylated thiophene-fused cyclooctatetraene derivative, **MeCOTh**. Minimum energy path calculations suggest that the steepest descent path on the S_1 surface of **MeCOTh** is towards a non-productive fluorescence decay pathway. Our machine learning photodynamics calculations revealed that relative stereochemical inversion occurs mainly on the S_1 surface (74% of trajectories), and we identified two competing inversion pathways. The first and main mechanistic pathway, seen in 62% of trajectories, showcases a “crown” structure with unidirectional sulfurs resulting from S–S closed-shell repulsions. The second pathway is the previously proposed inversion mechanism, which proceeds through a planar geometry of **MeCOTh**, and appeared in only 8% of trajectories. Our photodynamic simulations show that although excited-state Baird aromaticity contributes to the relative stereochemical inversion mechanism of **MeCOTh**, it is not the only electronic effect. Instead, the overall inversion mechanism is primarily governed by the interplay between Baird aromaticity and the S–S closed-shell repulsions.

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Introduction

Photochemistry exemplifies the principles of green chemistry by utilizing renewable solar energy to facilitate reactions under mild conditions while minimizing resource use and waste production. Light enables the precise activation of chemical processes, such as [2 + 2] cycloaddition reactions¹ and gas evolutions towards strained compounds (*e.g.*, cyclooctynes,² tetrahedrane,³ and bicyclo[1.1.0]butane⁴), that would otherwise be thermally or kinetically unfavorable. The specific stereochemistry,⁵ efficient atom economy, and easy implementations⁶ of these light-mediated reactions are of great interest in chemistry,^{7–9} biology,^{10–12} and material sciences.^{13–15} Photochemical processes promote structural changes through isomerizations,^{16–18} bond breakage^{19–21}/formation,^{22,23} and/or electronic changes, such as the inversion of aromaticity.^{24–26} This precise spatiotemporal control has enabled the applications of photochemical reactions in energy storage materials^{1,27,28} and drug delivery.^{29–31}

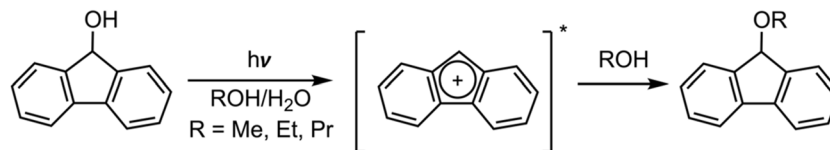
Many organic chromophores feature conjugated π -systems; some of which are aromatic in the ground state. Aromaticity is a fundamental concept in chemistry that has evolved since its introduction in the 19th century.^{32,33} Aromatic compounds are exceptionally prevalent,^{33–35} with approximately two-thirds of all identified molecules exhibiting some aromatic component.²⁴

The aromatic archetype, benzene, was first isolated in 1825 by Faraday.³⁶ Huckel presented his foundational work on aromaticity in 1931 using molecular orbital theory to describe cyclic, π -conjugated hydrocarbons with ‘ $4n + 2$ ’- π electrons as ‘aromatic’.^{34,37} In 1965, Breslow built upon Huckel’s ‘ $4n + 2$ ’ rule by introducing the counter-concept of ‘antiaromaticity,’ which states that cyclic, π -conjugated hydrocarbons with ‘ $4n$ ’ π electrons are antiaromatic.^{34,38} In 1966, Dewar built on aromaticity studies by using perturbation molecular orbital theory to calculate and analyze the heat of formation energies of pairs of open-chain polyenes and their cyclic counterparts (*i.e.*, annulenes), offering qualitative evidence for the $4n + 2$ and $4n$ rules.^{32,39} In 1972, Baird conducted foundational research on excited-state aromaticity, identifying an inversion of Huckel’s aromaticity rules in the triplet state (*i.e.*, antiaromatic structure: $4n + 2$ π and aromatic structure: $4n$ π).⁴⁰ Karadakov later extended this concept to the singlet excited state.^{41,42} In the last decade, Sung *et al.* and Oh *et al.* have successfully experimentally observed the reversal of aromaticity in the excited states of hexaphyrins using time-resolved infrared spectroscopy, providing experimental evidence for the existence of Baird’s aromaticity.^{43,44}

Baird’s excited-state aromaticity and antiaromaticity have been leveraged to create innovative photochemical reactions^{26,45–47} and photoresponsive materials,^{48–50} utilizing the principles of excited-state aromaticity^{51,52} or antiaromaticity relief.^{53–55} Examples of these reactions include the photosolvolysis of 9-fluoreno[56] and cyclooctatetraene-fused acene

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Scheme 1 Photosolvolytic reaction of 9-fluorenol highlighting the stabilized aromatic 4π -cationic intermediate.^{24,56}

dimers,^{57,58} as it stabilizes essential mechanistic structures in the excited-state surfaces that would be unstable in the ground-state surface.²⁴ In both instances, the ground-state (S_0) anti-aromatic planar geometry of an intermediate⁵⁹ (such as the 4π -cationic intermediate)⁵⁶ or transition state (like the 8π cyclooctatetraene core)^{57,58,60} adopts an aromatic electronic configuration in the excited state, thereby facilitating its respective reaction. Scheme 1 illustrates the excited-state aromatic 4π -cationic intermediate, which facilitates the hydroxy extraction from the 9-fluorenol.^{24,56}

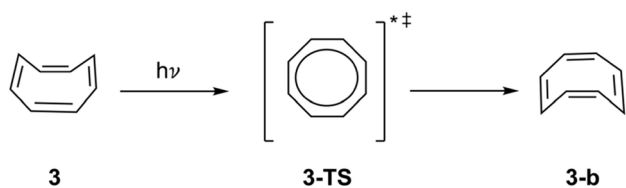
Cyclooctatetraene (**3**) was initially synthesized by Willstätter in 1911, sparking researchers' interest as it represented the next higher vinylogue of benzene.^{61,62} Unlike benzene, cyclooctatetraene (COT) has polyolefinic properties, adopting a tub geometry in the S_0 state rather than a planar geometry.^{62,63} As a $4n$ π system, its ground-state planar, bond-length equalized geometry (D_{8h}) is Hückel antiaromatic. Thus, the tub geometry is preferred to preclude the destabilizing conjugation of antiaromaticity.^{42,61–63}

The S_0 interconversion from **3** to **3b** through a planar transition state (**3-TS**) was extensively studied and quantified to have a thermal barrier of approximately 10 kcal mol⁻¹.^{24,62,64,65} Previous studies have verified the planar, aromatic geometry of **3-TS** in the lowest triplet^{66,67} and first and second singlet excited-states (S_1 and S_2)^{62,67–69} excited states. Nonetheless, the impact of Baird aromaticity on the planarization energetics was unclear—**3** planarizes without an activation barrier on the S_1 -surface (Scheme 2).^{25,70} To explore the energetics of inversion and the contributions of Baird aromaticity, Ueda *et al.* synthesized and examined the inversion of a methylated thiophene fused derivative of **3**, **MeCOTH**.²⁵

To provide experimental evidence for **MeCOTH** racemization, Ueda *et al.* used time-dependent circular dichroism to discover that **MeCOTH** could racemize thermally and photochemically.²⁵ The unirradiated samples showed no decrease in time-dependent circular dichroism signal, indicating that the reaction was light-mediated.²⁵ Time-resolved transient absorption

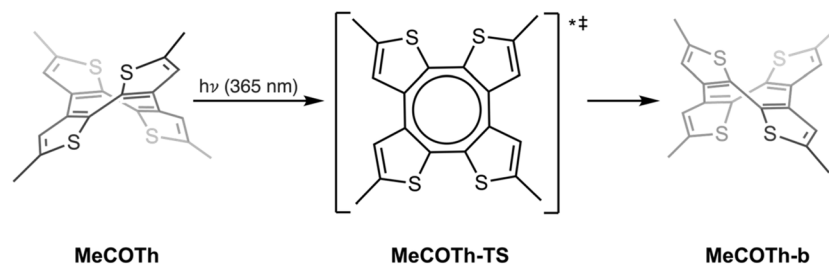
spectroscopy identified only S_1 dynamics under $\lambda = 365$ nm irradiation, indicating selective S_1 excitation.²⁵ To evaluate the presence of Baird aromaticity in the S_1 -state, **MeCOTH** was selectively promoted to the T_1 -surface using a photosensitizer because Baird aromaticity is typically discussed in the triplet state.²⁵ This promotion facilitated a similar inversion, confirming the presence of Baird aromaticity on the S_1 -surface.²⁵ The ground-state **MeCOTH** to **MeCOTH-b** inversion barrier was experimentally determined through circular dichroism decay profiles at temperatures of 40 °C, 50 °C, and 60 °C, with an activation barrier of 25.4 kcal mol⁻¹.²⁵ Applying the same method at 0 °C, 10 °C, and 20 °C to the irradiated samples resulted in the S_1 and T_1 inversion barrier values of 4.3 kcal mol⁻¹ and 4.0 kcal mol⁻¹, respectively.²⁵ This shows a decrease of 21.1 kcal mol⁻¹ and 21.4 kcal mol⁻¹ in these inversion barriers compared to their ground-state counterpart.²⁵ Ueda *et al.* proposed that the lower S_1 and T_1 inversion barriers stem from Baird aromatic stabilization of the planar transition state accessed during inversion.²⁵ They used quantum chemical calculations to investigate whether the photochemical planarization of **MeCOTH**, as seen in Scheme 3, is a consequence of Baird aromaticity.²⁵

Density functional theory calculations with B3LYP-D3(BJ)/6-311 + G(d,p)//B3LYP-D3(BJ)/6-31 G(d) determine that the S_0 inversion barrier was 29.9 kcal mol⁻¹, exceeding the experimental value by 4.5 kcal mol⁻¹.²⁵ In line with this trend, calculations using TD-B3LYP-D3(BJ)/6-311 + G(d,p)//B3LYP-D3(BJ)/6-31 G(d) found that the inversion barriers for S_1 and T_1 were 8.6 kcal mol⁻¹ and 9.0 kcal mol⁻¹, respectively; these values were over-predicted by 4.3 kcal mol⁻¹ and 5.0 kcal mol⁻¹ compared to the experimental values.²⁵ The calculated inversion barriers matched experimental findings, showing substantial decreases in activation free energies (21.3 kcal mol⁻¹ and 20.9 kcal mol⁻¹ on the S_1 and T_1 surfaces, respectively).²⁵ This decrease was attributed to Baird aromatic stabilization of the planar transition state.²⁵ These calculations produce static structures of limited value for a photochemical reaction, where subnanosecond timescales severely limit molecular equilibration. Thus, nonadiabatic molecular dynamics simulations are crucial for revealing the reaction mechanism and establishing structure-reactivity correlations. Such calculations investigate various mechanistic pathways that **MeCOTH** accesses as it transitions between the key mechanistic points identified by Ueda *et al.*, enhancing their mechanistic understanding. We propose that Baird aromaticity promotes rapid inversions between **MeCOTH** and **MeCOTH-b** in the excited state and that the relative stereochemistries at the S_1/S_0 hopping points will



Scheme 2 Proposed excited-state inversion mechanism for cyclooctatetraene (**3**) through a planar transition state, **3-TS**, towards **3-b**.^{17,25,71}





Scheme 3 Proposed excited-state inversion mechanism for methylated thiophene fused derivative of **3**, **MeCOTh**, through a planar transition state, **MeCOTh-TS**, towards the inverted geometry, **MeCOTh-b**.²⁵

remain in the final ground state geometries (*i.e.*, no further S_0 inversions).

We conducted a computational analysis of the inversion mechanism of **MeCOTh** through multiconfigurational (complete active space self-consistent field, CASSCF) and single-reference (time-dependent density functional theory, TD-DFT) quantum chemical calculations. In this study, we comprehensively outlined the reaction pathways for the inversion of **MeCOTh** to **MeCOTh-b** using our open-source machine learning code, Python rapid artificial intelligence *ab initio* molecular dynamics (PyRAI²MD),⁷²⁻⁷⁴ which allowed us to perform machine-learned nonadiabatic molecular dynamics (ML-NAMD).

Active space and characterization of excitation on the optimized global minimum

The first step of the photochemical inversion reaction involves photon absorption to an electronically excited state. As such, we first computed the vertical excitation energies of **MeCOTh** with

TD-DFT calculations using Gaussian16.⁷⁵ We compared our results to previous experimental studies that used a 365 nm light source (3.4 eV) to selectively promote **MeCOTh** to the S_1 -state.²⁵ We performed vertical excitation energy calculations and characterized the nature of electronic transitions using range-separated hybrid functionals (*i.e.*, CAM-B3LYP⁷⁶ and ω B97X-D77) with a double-zeta basis set (*i.e.*, aug-cc-pVDZ^{78,79}). The predicted vertical excitation energy for the ground-state optimized **MeCOTh**, referred to as **MeCOTh-S₀**, was found to be 3.71 eV using CAM-B3LYP-D3(BJ)/aug-cc-pVDZ and 3.74 eV with ω B97X-D/aug-cc-pVDZ. Both approaches indicated that the $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ excitation corresponds to a $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transition in the COT-core, with oscillator strengths of 0.024 and 0.025, respectively. This consistent alignment with the experimental light source and TD-DFT calculations strongly validates our computational methods.

The multiconfigurational electronic structure of the **MeCOTh** during photoexcitation and photodynamic simulations requires multiconfigurational quantum mechanical

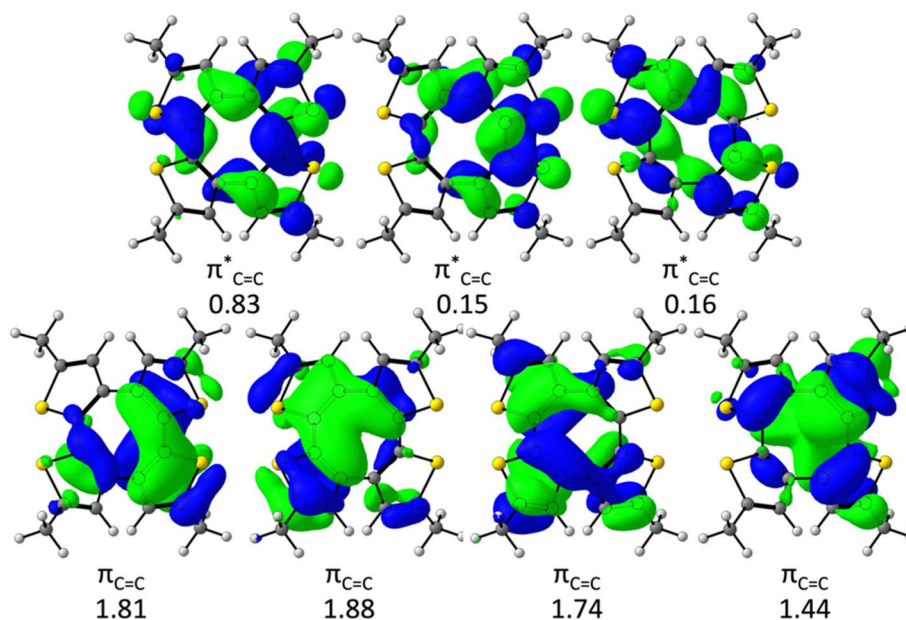


Fig. 1 CASSCF(8,7) active space for **MeCOTh** consisting of eight electrons distributed within four π -orbitals and three π^* -orbitals of the COT-core. We noted the average electron occupancy of each orbital below the respective orbital. An isosurface value of 0.03 was used for all orbital images.



Table 1 Benchmarked TD-DFT and CASSCF vertical excitation energies

Method	State	Energy (eV)	Wavelength (nm)	Oscillator strength	Nature
CAM-B3LYP-D3(BJ)/aug-cc-pVDZ	S ₁	3.71	334	0.024	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
	S ₂	4.56	272	0.352	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
	S ₃	4.82	257	0.139	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
	S ₁	3.74	331	0.025	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
	S ₂	4.60	270	0.376	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
	S ₃	4.91	253	0.132	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
SA5-CASSCF(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP	S ₁	5.72	217	0.011	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
	S ₂	6.62	187	0.112	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
	S ₃	6.77	183	0.136	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
SA5-CASPT2(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP//SA5-CASSCF(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP	S ₁	4.22	294		$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
	S ₂	5.64	220		$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
	S ₃	5.74	216		$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$

techniques. Therefore, we employed CASSCF and complete active space second-order perturbation theory (CASPT2), both of which require an active space. We analyzed the orbital transitions suggested by TD-DFT and those relevant to the **MeCOTh** to **MeCOTh-b** isomerization (specifically, COT-core π orbitals). An active space comprising eight electrons was formulated across seven orbitals of the COT core; we excluded the highest-lying π^* -orbital to prevent a double excitation to the S₂ state and enhance the efficiency of our computations (Fig. 1).^{80,81}

To ensure accurate photophysical characterization using the (8,7) active space, we compared the vertical excitation energies and nature of transition predicted by TD-DFT, CASSCF, and CASPT2. The vertical excitation energy for **MeCOTh-S₀** was calculated using a state average of the first five singlet states (*i.e.*, S₀-S₄) for CASSCF (SA5-CASSCF(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP) and applying the CASPT2 correction (CASPT2(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP//SA5-CASSCF(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP). We used a double-zeta basis set for all methods—aug-cc-pVDZ for TD-DFT and ANO-S-VDZP for CASSCF and CASPT2—to ensure that any observed differences between the methods stem from the treatment of electron correlation and not from basis set limitations. Both multi-configurational methods overestimated the S₀ → S₁ vertical excitation energy, reporting values of 5.72 and 4.22 eV, respectively, compared to the TD-DFT and experimental findings. The discrepancies observed in the CAS methods arise from the relatively small active space, which does not include all conjugated π -orbitals. Both methods classify this excitation as a $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transition within the COT core and align with the TD-DFT results. Table 1 presents a summary of these findings.

After we compared the orbital transitions, vertical excitation energies, and oscillator strengths between CASSCF, CASPT2, and TD-DFT, we concluded that CAS(8,7), as shown in Fig. 1, appropriately captures the vertical excitation energies of **MeCOTh** at an equilibrium geometry on the ground-state (*i.e.*, **MeCOTh-S₀**). We used SA5-CASSCF(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP for all subsequent calculations.

Predicted absorption spectra and S₁ minimum energy path

To verify that the (8,7) active space captures the spectral properties of **MeCOTh** at nonequilibrium geometries, we compute

the absorption spectrum of **MeCOTh**; the computed and experimental (Ueda *et al.*²⁵) spectra are compared. To that end, we generate 500 Wigner-sampled non-equilibrium structures based on the frequencies of **MeCOTh-S₀** (Fig. 2a) and computed the vertical excitation energies [S₀ → S_n (*n* = 1–4)] and oscillator strengths for each structure with MS-CASPT2(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP//SA(5)-CASSCF(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP (Fig. 2b).⁸² The reported experimental spectrum²⁵ spanned a range of 200 to 500 nm, showing peaks at approximately 270 nm and 230 nm, with notable absorption at 300 nm that drops off to a low-absorption tail beyond 350 nm.²⁵ Therefore, we only plotted the peaks above 200 nm for direct comparison with the experimental absorption spectrum. The intensities of the calculated spectrum are normalized using the S₀ → S₂ transition. All experimental investigations of the **MeCOTh** → **MeCOTh-b** inversion dynamics utilized a light source of 365 nm to selectively excite **MeCOTh** to the S₁ surface using the longest wavelength absorption band.²⁵

The computed spectrum (Fig. 2b) shows three absorption peaks centered at 317 nm, 253 nm, and 226 nm, corresponding to $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transitions. The S₀ → S₃ transition is represented by the yellow peak centered at 226 nm, which is the lowest-intensity peak. The blue peak, centered at 253 nm, corresponds to the S₀ → S₂ transition and has the highest intensity of all three peaks (*i.e.*, the bright state). The red peak centered at 317 nm has the second-highest intensity and corresponds to the lowest-energy transition, S₀ → S₁; it features a low-absorption tail extending above 350 nm and diminishing completely by 400 nm. While the intensity of S₀ → S₂ is higher than the intensity of the S₀ → S₁ transition, the S₀ → S₂ transition cannot be accessed using the experimental light source (365 nm) because the excitation energy required exceeds the energy of the photon source.

To assess the accuracy of our computed spectrum, we matched the observed peaks in the computed spectrum to those observed in the experimental spectrum; matching peaks and spectral shapes between the experimental and computed spectra would indicate that our electronic structure method (MS-CASPT2(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP//CASSCF(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP) captures the spectral properties of **MeCOTh** correctly. The



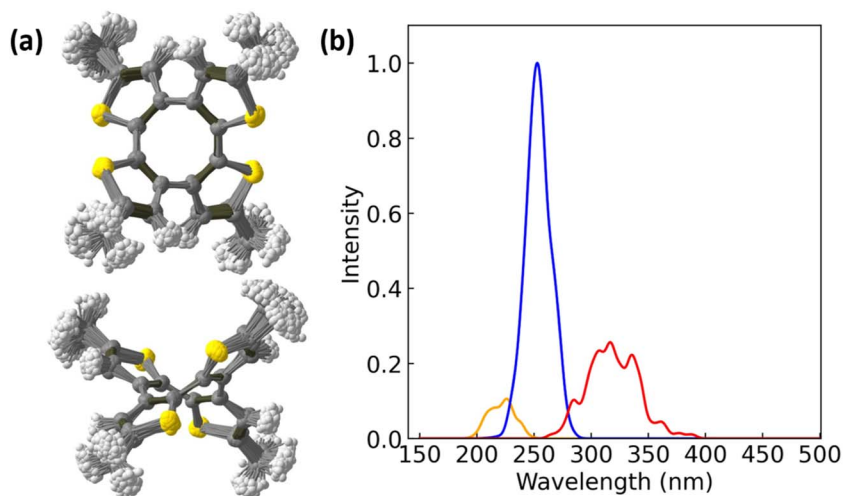


Fig. 2 (a) The top view (top) and side view (bottom) overlay of 500 non-equilibrium structures from the Wigner ensemble of MeCOTh. (b) The predicted absorption spectrum was generated by aggregating the 500 vertical excitation energy calculations. The absorption intensity is normalized to the peak with the highest oscillator strength, S_3 . All calculations utilized the MS-CASPT2(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP//CASCF(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP method.⁸²

highest-intensity peak in the experimental spectrum is at approximately 230 nm, whereas the highest-intensity peak in the computed spectrum is at 253 nm (*i.e.*, the $S_0 \rightarrow S_2$ peak). This indicates that the computed spectrum is redshifted by 23 nm relative to the highest-intensity peak of the experimental spectrum. The second-highest-intensity peak in the experimental spectrum is at approximately 270 nm, whereas in the computed spectrum it is at 317 nm (*i.e.*, the $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ peak). Like the $S_0 \rightarrow S_2$ peak, the corresponding $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ peak is also redshifted (47 nm) in the computed spectra relative to the peak observed experimentally.²⁵ The experimental spectrum shows significant absorption between the two peaks (*i.e.*, between 230 and 270 nm).²⁵ This region matches the calculated overlap region that we observed between the $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ and $S_0 \rightarrow S_2$ transition peaks (250 to 300 nm). After the peak at 270 nm, the experimental spectrum exhibits a shoulder region with significant absorption that drops into a low-absorption tail beyond 350 nm, which is used to selectively excite MeCOTh to the S_1 state.²⁵ Our calculated $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$ peak at 317 nm has a low-absorption tail extending beyond 350 nm, matching the tail observed in the experiment.²⁵ The experimental spectrum has decreased absorption at higher wavelengths (*i.e.*, < 230 nm). In our computed spectra, the $S_0 \rightarrow S_3$ peak has the lowest intensity and shows significant overlap with the $S_0 \rightarrow S_2$ peak; both $S_0 \rightarrow S_2$ and $S_0 \rightarrow S_3$ peaks decrease in intensity at higher wavelengths. Based on these results, we conclude that the calculated spectrum has peaks that are consistently redshifted (*i.e.*, by +47 nm and +23 nm for $S_0 \rightarrow S_n$ ($n = 1-2$), respectively) compared to those present in the experimental spectrum reported by Ueda *et al.*²⁵ The discrepancy between λ_{max} and intensities can be attributed to the limitations of CASPT2 (*e.g.*, a MAE of 0.11 eV),^{83,84} basis set effect,^{84,85} and to a relatively small active space that does not include all conjugated π -orbitals.

After assessing the spectral properties, we shifted our focus to elucidating the mechanism of the photochemical reaction. Given that the S_1 state is the only energetically accessible excited state under the experimental light source,²⁵ we calculated the minimum energy path (MEP) to identify the steepest descent path along the S_1 surface, starting from the Franck–Condon point of MeCOTh- S_0 . We hypothesize that MeCOTh will adopt a more planar structure along S_1 -MEP, with uniform bond lengths in the COT core (*i.e.*, π_{CC} and σ_{CC}) because the core is Baird aromatic on the S_1 -state, favoring a planar confirmation for maximal π -orbital overlap. Fig. 3 shows the S_1 -MEP, the MeCOTh- S_0 geometry, the final MEP step geometry (MeCOTh-MEP-11), and an S_1 minimum geometry (MeCOTh- S_1).

Fig. 3a illustrates the MEP along the S_1 surface and the energies corresponding to the S_0 - S_4 states; it includes 11 geometries. The S_1 -MEP converges to a structure 3.11 eV (MeCOTh-MEP-11) above the MeCOTh- S_0 . At MeCOTh-MEP-11, the S_1/S_0 energy gap is 2.74 eV; this large S_1 - S_0 energy gap provides a direct path to a radiative decay channel. Fig. 3c–e show three geometries: MeCOTh- S_0 , MeCOTh-MEP-11, and MeCOTh- S_1 . We defined a planarity parameter, θ_{inv} , within the COT core to quantify the change in planarity within these three geometries and along the MEP (Fig. 3b); at a perfectly planar geometry, θ_{inv} would be 180°. MeCOTh- S_0 and MeCOTh-MEP-11 have θ_{inv} values of 132° and 139°, respectively (Fig. 3c and d). There is an increase of 7° in θ_{inv} from MeCOTh- $S_0 \rightarrow$ MeCOTh-MEP-11; the rise in θ_{inv} indicates increased planarity in MeCOTh along the S_1 surface as it approaches 180°. We assessed the bond lengths of π_{CC} and σ_{CC} in the COT core to investigate the bond length equalization that occurs concurrently with aromatic systems. The four π_{CC} measured 1.38 Å, 1.37 Å, 1.35 Å, and 1.37 Å while σ_{CC} bonds measured 1.47 Å, 1.48 Å, 1.47 Å, and 1.47 Å at MeCOTh- S_0 . At MeCOTh-MEP-11, the π_{CC} measured 1.41 Å, 1.43 Å, 1.42 Å, and 1.41 Å, while the σ_{CC} measured 1.39 Å, 1.41 Å, 1.40 Å, and 1.41 Å. We find that all π_{CC}



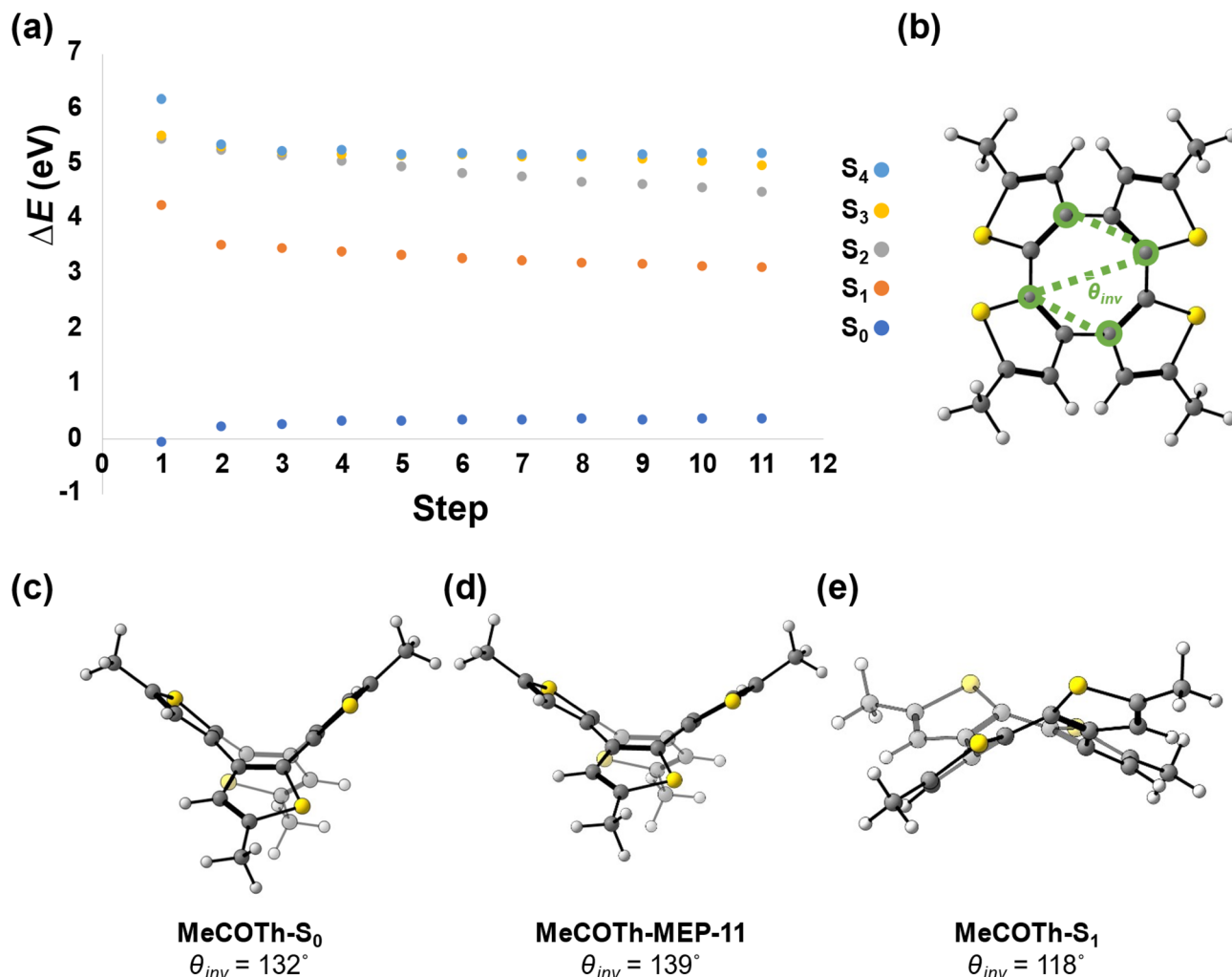


Fig. 3 (a) The calculated MEP of MeCOTH along the S_1 surface at the SA(5)-CASPT2(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP level. (b) The defined inversion angle, θ_{inv} , includes C_1 – C_9 – C_4 – C_6 , which are highlighted in green. We used θ_{inv} to monitor the planarization of the COT core. The bottom structures correspond to (c) the ground state, optimized SA(5)-CASPT2(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP, $MeCOTH-S_0$, (d) the final step of MEP, $MeCOTH-MEP-11$, and (e) the optimized S_1 minimum, $MeCOTH-S_1$. All energies are relative to the ground-state-optimized geometry, $MeCOTH-S_0$.

bond lengths have increased while all σ_{CC} bond lengths have decreased. This bond equalization coincides with an increase in planarization. Both geometric changes suggest that the electronic structure of $MeCOTH-S_0$ becomes Baird aromatic, consistent with our initial hypothesis.

We optimized an S_1 minimum, $MeCOTH-S_1$, using the final MEP geometry as an input (Fig. 3e). $MeCOTH-S_1$ is 2.65 eV above $MeCOTH-S_0$ and has a θ_{inv} value of 118° . This indicates a decrease of 14° and 21° from $MeCOTH-S_0$ and $MeCOTH-MEP-11$, respectively. The decreased θ_{inv} corresponds to a less planar structure than $MeCOTH-S_0$ or $MeCOTH-MEP-11$. We then measured the π_{CC} and σ_{CC} bond lengths to directly compare to $MeCOTH-S_0$ and $MeCOTH-MEP-11$. In $MeCOTH-S_1$, the four π_{CC} bonds measured 1.44 Å, 1.45 Å, 1.44 Å, and 1.45 Å, while the four σ_{CC} bonds measured 1.39 Å, 1.39 Å, 1.37 Å, and 1.40 Å. The elongated π_{CC} and shortened σ_{CC} indicate a double bond shift within the COT core. The decrease in θ_{inv} and the double bond shift resulted in a conformational change from a tub geometry

in $MeCOTH-S_0$ and $MeCOTH-MEP-11$ to a boat–boat conformation⁸⁶ in $MeCOTH-S_1$. After S_1 optimization, the S_1/S_0 gap in $MeCOTH-S_1$ is 0.30 eV. The small S_1/S_0 gap suggests that the steepest path of descent is nonradiative, but it does not specify whether a relative stereochemical inversion occurs. While the MEP calculation provides detailed information on a single, steepest S_1 pathway, it omits dynamic information about the inversion mechanism.

We addressed the omitted dynamical effects by performing ML-NAMD simulations based on multiconfigurational quantum mechanical calculations. We generated 988 initial conditions *via* the Wigner sampling algorithm for production trajectories based on the frequencies of the $MeCOTH-S_0$. We captured nonadiabatic transitions (*i.e.*, surface hops) using the fewest-switches surface hopping (FSSH) algorithm⁸⁷ for 5.5 ps with curvature-driven time-derivative coupling (*KTDC*) to evaluate nonadiabatic coupling based on the energy gaps predicted by the neural networks (NNs).^{88,89} After 5.5 ps, 947 (96%)



trajectories were on the S_0 -state, while 41 (4%) were on the S_1 -state. Based on the findings by Ueda *et al.*, we hypothesize that longer excited-state lifetimes may lead to increased stereochemical inversions, owing to the reduced S_1 -state inversion barrier. The increased inversions would directly affect the relative stereochemistries of the final geometries of the trajectories. In Fig. 4, we analyzed the relative stereochemistries of all trajectories by monitoring θ_{inv} . We tracked the θ_{inv} values until the final S_1/S_0 crossings, extending each trajectory by 500 fs on the S_0 surface (*i.e.*, after the S_1/S_0 hop). This 500 fs window was set to ensure that the trajectories completely adopted their corresponding relative stereochemistries after the last $S_1 \rightarrow S_0$ hop (indicated by black dots), preventing ground-state inversions. Thus, the total length of our trajectories varies and is directly related to their respective excited-state lifetime. After the 500 fs duration on the S_0 surface, we classified the trajectories according to their final geometry and plotted their respective θ_{inv} as a function of simulation time (ps) in Fig. 4.

The optimized geometry, **MeCOTH- S_0** , has a θ_{inv} of 132° . Thus, we labeled structures with $\theta_{\text{inv}} < 180^\circ$ as having retained relative stereochemistries (**MeCOTH**) when compared to **MeCOTH- S_0** . Structures with $\theta_{\text{inv}} > 180^\circ$ are labeled as having inverted relative stereochemistries (**MeCOTH-b**) when compared to **MeCOTH- S_0** . We observed that 304 trajectories led to **MeCOTH** (Fig. 4a), while 643 led to **MeCOTH-b** (Fig. 4b). Trajectories leading to **MeCOTH** have an average simulation time of 1.7 ps (Fig. 4a), while trajectories leading to **MeCOTH-b** have an average simulation time of 1.2 ps (Fig. 4b). On average, trajectories leading to **MeCOTH** were on the S_1 surface 0.5 ps longer than those leading to **MeCOTH-b**. The difference in simulation time demonstrates that longer excited-state

lifetimes increase the probability of inversions; at least two inversions are required to revert to **MeCOTH**.

We defined two torsional regions in Fig. 4 that represent the relative stereochemistries of **MeCOTH** ($\theta_{\text{inv}} < 180^\circ$) and **MeCOTH-b** ($\theta_{\text{inv}} > 180^\circ$). Trajectories in which the θ_{inv} values transition from less than 180° to over 180° , or *vice versa*, undergo a relative stereochemistry inversion. To quantify the relative stereochemical inversions in the excited state, we measured the average simulation time—directly linked to the excited-state lifetime—of the trajectories shown in Fig. 4a and b, along with the θ_{inv} transitions across these regions. We expected either no inversions or an even number of stereochemical inversions (*i.e.*, θ_{inv} crossing from and to 180°) in Fig. 4a for trajectories leading to **MeCOTH**; a single or an odd number of relative stereochemical inversions is expected for trajectories that yield **MeCOTH-b** (Fig. 4b). In Fig. 4a, we observe that trajectories had an average simulation time of 1.7 ps and a maximum of 6 relative stereochemical inversions (*i.e.*, θ_{inv} crossing from and to 180°). In Fig. 4b, we observe that trajectories had an average simulation time of 1.2 ps and a maximum of 3 relative stereochemical inversions (*i.e.*, θ_{inv} crossing from and to 180°). From these findings, we concluded that a longer duration in the S_1 state promotes more inversions, as shown in Fig. 4a, where trajectories leading to **MeCOTH** require 2 or more inversions and remain, on average, 0.5 fs longer in the excited state. In contrast, trajectories that lead to **MeCOTH-b** remain on the excited state for shorter durations and have fewer inversions. These results are consistent with Ueda *et al.*, who found that the barrier for relative stereochemical inversion in the excited state is $4.3 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, due to Baird aromaticity, which facilitates the relative stereochemical inversion.²⁵

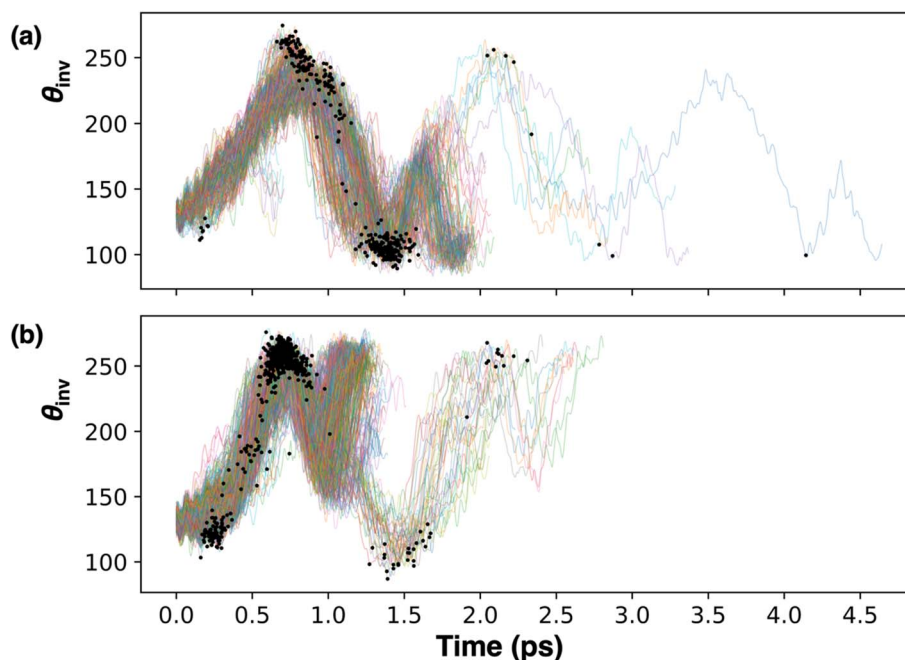


Fig. 4 Trajectory map (θ_{inv} vs. simulation time) of **MeCOTH** \rightarrow **MeCOTH-b** inversion. We separated the trajectories based on the geometry 500 fs after the S_1/S_0 crossing (a) retained, **MeCOTH**, and (b) inverted, **MeCOTH-b**. Black dots represent S_1/S_0 surface hopping points.



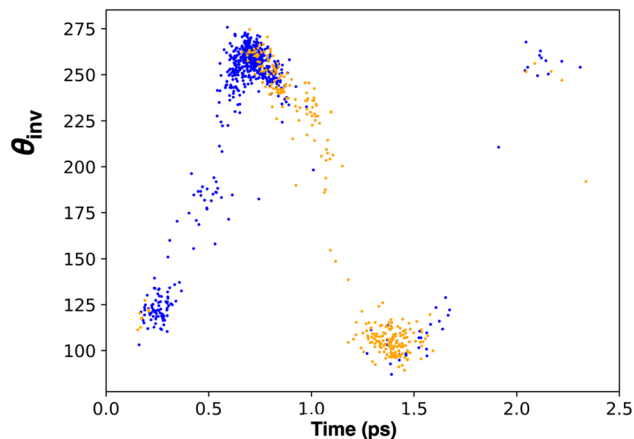


Fig. 5 We implement color coding for the hopping points according to their relative stereochemistry 500 fs after $S_1 \rightarrow S_0$ relaxation: orange denotes the relative stereochemistry of **MeCOTh**, and blue represents the relative stereochemistry of **MeCOTH-b**.

Hopping point analysis

We investigate the retention of relative stereochemistry and the prevalence of S_0 -inversions by comparing the relative stereochemistries at S_1/S_0 hopping points and final geometries. We anticipate that the relative stereochemistries at the S_1/S_0 hopping points will align with the relative stereochemistries of the final geometries of the trajectories. (*i.e.*, no S_0 -state inversion). We plotted the S_1/S_0 hopping points against time in Fig. 5. A trajectory analysis reveals that **MeCOTh** can undergo one or more surface hops; thus, for clarity, we restricted the depicted hopping points to the final $S_1 \rightarrow S_0$ hop, totaling 947 hopping points in Fig. 5. We use θ_{inv} to assess the relative stereochemistries of the S_1/S_0 hopping points.

In Fig. 5, we identify three clusters of hopping points: 0–0.5 ps, 0.501–1 ps, and above 1.01 ps, which we have labeled based on their timing as “early,” “intermediate,” and “late.” The early cluster comprises 103 hopping points in the torsional region pertaining to the relative stereochemistry of **MeCOTh** ($\theta_{\text{inv}} < 180^\circ$). Within this cluster, 95 (92%) of the hopping points belong to trajectories leading to **MeCOTH-b**, while 8 (8%) are associated with trajectories that yield **MeCOTh**. The relative stereochemistry of the main product, **MeCOTH-b** ($\theta_{\text{inv}} = 228^\circ$), differs from the relative stereochemistry associated with the torsional region occupied by the early cluster (*i.e.*, $\theta_{\text{inv}} < 180^\circ$). This finding contradicts our hypothesis; we expected that the relative stereochemistries of S_1/S_0 hopping points would align with those of the final geometries. The difference in relative stereochemistries between the S_1/S_0 hopping points and the final geometries within this cluster results from the S_1/S_0 crossings having increased momentum, which leads to the second relative stereochemical inversion of **MeCOTh** on the S_0 state (*i.e.*, no retention of relative stereochemistries; Fig. S7).

The intermediate cluster includes 613 hopping points within the torsional region corresponding to **MeCOTH-b** ($\theta_{\text{inv}} > 180^\circ$). The intermediate cluster has 510 hopping points (83%) that belong to trajectories that lead to **MeCOTH-b**, while the

remaining 103 hopping points (17%) are associated with trajectories yielding **MeCOTh**. In contrast to the early cluster, the relative stereochemistry of the major product from the intermediate cluster, **MeCOTH-b** ($\theta_{\text{inv}} = 228^\circ$), aligns with the relative stereochemistry associated with the conformational region occupied by that cluster (*i.e.*, $\theta_{\text{inv}} > 180^\circ$). This finding indicates that the main pathway within the intermediate cluster leads to the relative stereochemistries at the S_1/S_0 hopping points remaining consistent in the final structures, supporting our initial hypothesis and previous work.²⁵

The late cluster contains 231 hopping points in the torsional region of **MeCOTh** ($\theta_{\text{inv}} < 180^\circ$). Within this cluster, 38 hopping points (16%) belong to trajectories leading to **MeCOTH-b**, and 193 hopping points (84%) belong to trajectories leading to **MeCOTh**. The main product of the late cluster, **MeCOTh** ($\theta_{\text{inv}} = 132^\circ$), is located within the torsional region occupied by this cluster. This finding indicates that the main pathway within the late cluster leads to conserving the relative stereochemistries of the S_1/S_0 hopping points. We conclude that the preserved relative stereochemistries between the S_1/S_0 hopping points of the intermediate and late clusters and the final geometries of their trajectories result from the **MeCOTh** fully adopting the relative stereochemistries of S_1/S_0 hopping points on the S_1 state and transitioning to the S_0 surface afterward. Consequently, the inversion barrier increases to 25.4 kcal mol⁻¹,²⁵ preventing ground-state reinversion. Relative stereochemistry conservation is absent in the trajectories that undergo $S_1 \rightarrow S_0$ crossings within the early cluster, as trajectories that undergo early hopping have increased momentum relative to trajectories that undergo surface hopping at later timesteps (*i.e.*, intermediate and late clusters) due to the initial relaxation from the Franck-Condon region (Fig. S8), affording the S_0 inversion from **MeCOTh** to **MeCOTH-b**.

To investigate the structural diversity within the clusters of surface-hopping points, we optimized three minimum-energy conical intersections (MECIs) for each relative stereochemistry (*i.e.*, **MeCOTh** and **MeCOTH-b**), using the S_1/S_0 hopping points as initial guess structures. We hypothesize that the optimized MECIs of trajectories leading to **MeCOTh** and **MeCOTH-b** will be stereoisomers of one another, and that trajectories with S_1/S_0 hopping points exhibiting opposite relative stereochemistries compared to their final geometries might optimize to different MECI than those with matching relative stereochemistries. To test these hypotheses, we use θ_{inv} to assess the relative stereochemistries of the S_1/S_0 hopping points. Fig. 6 shows the differences in geometries and θ_{inv} for three representative MECIs— **MeCOTH-MECI-early**, **MeCOTH-MECI-intermediate**, and **MeCOTH-MECI-late**— and the three previously defined mechanistic critical points.

All optimized MECIs from S_1/S_0 hopping points in the early and late clusters have a θ_{inv} of 111°, regardless of the final geometry (**MeCOTh** or **MeCOTH-b**). This θ_{inv} value indicates that the relative stereochemistries of these MECIs correspond to **MeCOTh**. In contrast, all MECIs optimized from S_1/S_0 hopping points in the intermediate cluster had $\theta_{\text{inv}} = 249^\circ$, irrespective of the relative stereochemistries of the final geometry. This θ_{inv} value indicates that these MECIs have relative stereochemistries



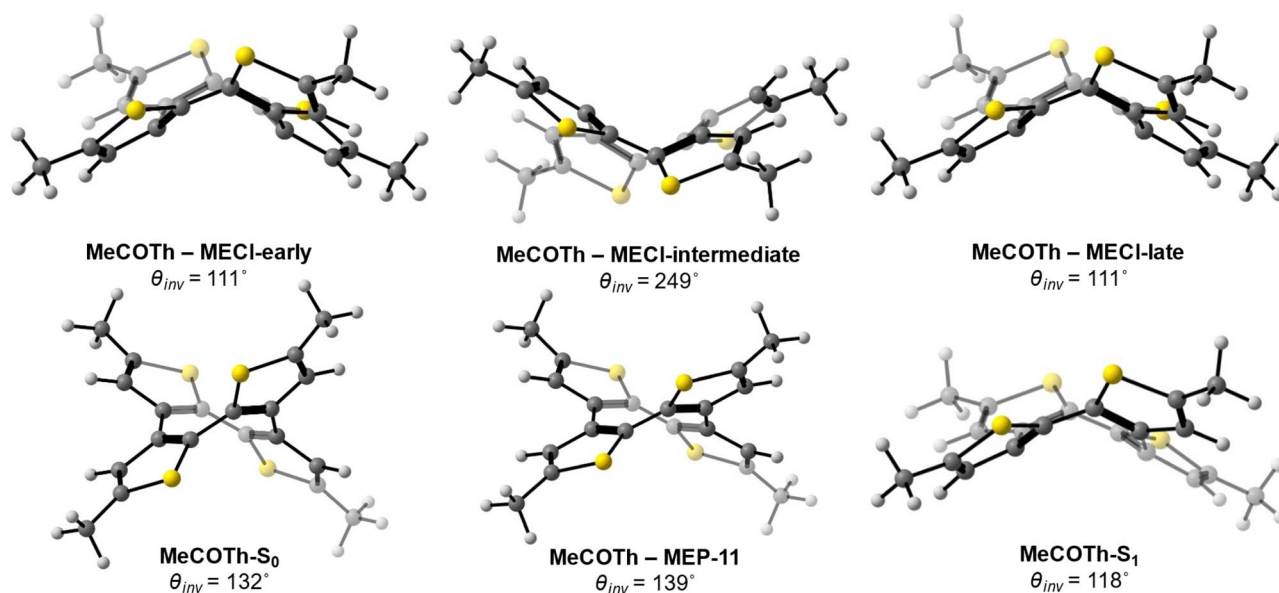


Fig. 6 We compared an SA5-CASSCF(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP optimized minimum energy conical intersections from each cluster: **MeCOTh-MECI-early**, **MeCOTh-MECI-intermediate**, and **MeCOTh-MECI-late** to **MeCOTh-S₀**, **MeCOTh-MEP-11**, **MeCOTh-S₁**. Each structure has their inversion angle, θ_{inv} , below.

matching **MeCOTh-b**. Regardless of the cluster or the final relative stereochemistry, all MECIs remained at 3.25 eV above **MeCOTh-S₀** (see Table S1 for all optimized MECIs).

To assess whether the optimized MECIs are structurally equivalent, we compared their bond lengths (π_{CC} and σ_{CC}) within the COT core and θ_{inv} to each other, as well as to other key mechanistic points (*i.e.*, **MeCOTh-S₀**, **MeCOTh-MEP-11**, and **MeCOTh-S₁**; Fig. 6). In Fig. 6, **MeCOTh-S₀** and **MeCOTh-MEP-11** have tub geometries with θ_{inv} values of 132° and 139°, respectively. In contrast, **MeCOTh-MECI-early**, **MeCOTh-MECI-intermediate**, **MeCOTh-MECI-late**, and **MeCOTh-S₁** have boat-boat geometries with θ_{inv} values of 111°, 249°, 111°, and 118°, respectively. All π_{CC}/σ_{CC} bond lengths remain consistent in all optimized MECIs (Table S1). The consistent π_{CC}/σ_{CC} bond

lengths, boat-boat conformation, and comparable energies across all optimized MECIs imply that MECIs within each cluster are the same. Furthermore, the MECIs optimized from the early/late clusters are stereoisomers of those from the intermediate cluster. The similar π_{CC}/σ_{CC} bond lengths and shared conformation between MECIs and **MeCOTh-S₁** indicate these structures occupy similar regions of the potential energy surface. The findings show no alternative MECI in the clusters for trajectories with opposite relative stereochemistries between the S₁/S₀ hopping points and their final geometries. Therefore, an S₀ inversion must take place in these trajectories.

Fig. 4 and 5 illustrate θ_{inv} against simulation time in picoseconds. We observed that all trajectories increase from $\theta_{inv} = 132^\circ$ (**MeCOTh**) to $\theta_{inv} = 228^\circ$ (**MeCOTh-b**) within 1 ps. This

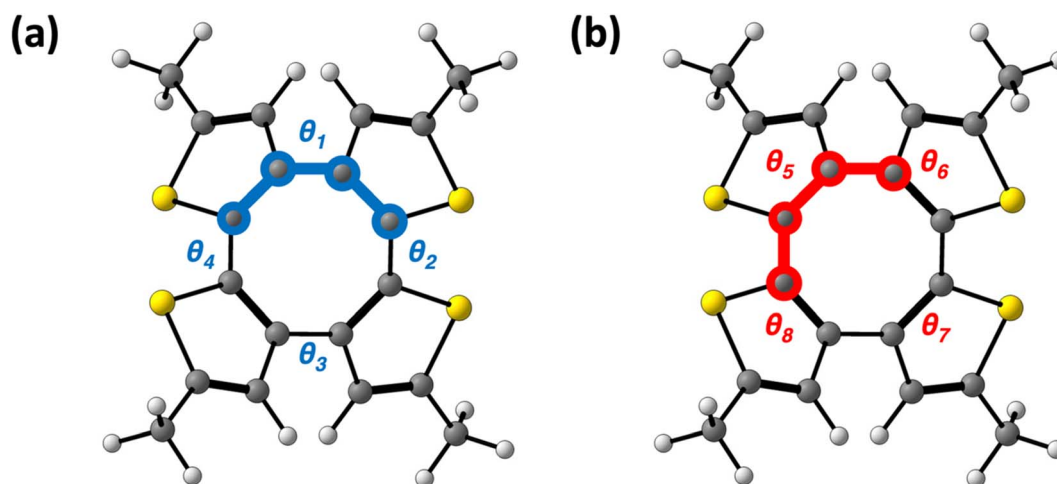
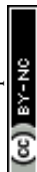


Fig. 7 The geometrical parameters used to define an absolute planar geometry. We used (a) four dihedrals between the thiophenes (θ_{1-4}) and (b) four dihedrals within the thiophenes (θ_{5-8}) for eight dihedrals. If all the dihedrals are $\pm 20^\circ$ from planarity (*i.e.*, $0^\circ/360^\circ$ or 180°), we classify the geometry as planar.



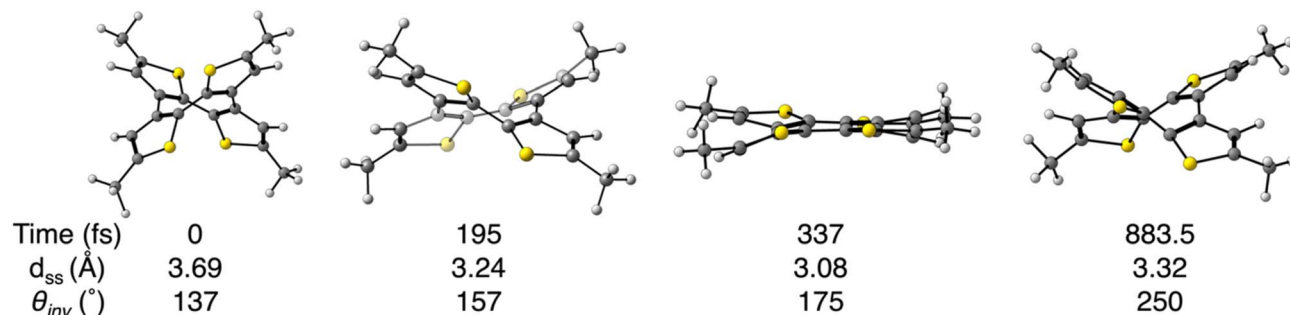


Fig. 8 A representative trajectory demonstrating the MeCOTh to MeCOTh-b inversion, driven by the previously hypothesized planar geometry. Snapshots are illustrated at 0 fs, 195 fs, 337 fs, and 883.5 fs during the simulation. The distance between two sulfur atoms from neighboring thiophene rings (d_{SS}) and the planarity angle (θ_{inv}) are emphasized below each structure.

increase in θ_{inv} suggests that within the trajectories of **MeCOTh** \rightarrow **MeCOTh-b**, a structure must exist where $\theta_{inv} = 180^\circ$ (i.e., a planar cyclooctatetraene core). This illustration of the ensemble of ML-NAMD trajectories (Fig. 4) agrees with the MEP (Fig. 3a); the **MeCOTh** planarizes. We hypothesized that the dominant inversion mechanism is facilitated by a planar structure, which is supported by the findings of Ueda *et al.*,²⁵ our MEP (Fig. 3a), and the ML-NAMD trajectory maps (Fig. 4).

We defined new geometric parameters about the COT core to capture the planarity more accurately due to π_{CC} -torsions (Fig. 7). We define angles θ_{1-4} to characterize the torsions resulting from the concomitant rotation of any two thiophenes, while angles θ_{5-8} are assigned to capture the torsions within the thiophenes. In an ideal planar geometry, all angles (θ_{1-8}) should fall within $\pm 20^\circ$ of the angles that represent planarity (i.e., $0^\circ/360^\circ$ or 180°).

Based on these geometrical thresholds (i.e., $\pm 20^\circ$ from $0^\circ/360^\circ$ and 180°), we observe that 8% (71) of trajectories access planar geometries. In Fig. 8, we investigate a representative trajectory that undergoes the relative inversion mechanism *via* the planar geometry, as proposed by Ueda *et al.*²⁵ in more detail.

We utilized angles θ_{1-8} to capture the planar structures systematically; to ensure visual clarity in Fig. 8, we emphasize the distance between the two sulfur atoms, d_{SS} , and θ_{inv} . At the anticipated planar geometry, d_{SS} is expected to be a minimum, while θ_{inv} approaches 180° . At 0 ps, d_{SS} is 3.69 Å and θ_{inv} is 137° .

By 195 fs, the trajectory has a d_{SS} of 3.24 Å and θ_{inv} of 157° . At 337 fs, $d_{SS} = 3.08$ Å and $\theta_{inv} = 175^\circ$. At 883.5 fs, **MeCOTh** shows a d_{SS} of 3.32 Å and θ_{inv} at 250° . Between 0 fs and 195 fs, d_{SS} decreased by 0.45 Å, and θ_{inv} increased by 20° , indicating a planarizing structure. This dynamical information aligns with the MEP calculation; the **MeCOTh** on the S_1 -surface planarizes due to Baird aromaticity. Between 196 fs and 337 fs, d_{SS} decreased by 0.16 Å as θ_{inv} increased by 18° . This suggests that the planarization observed from 0 fs to 195 fs persists throughout the 196 fs to 337 fs interval; this resulted in a significantly planar structure at 337 fs. Between 338 fs and 883.5 fs, d_{SS} increased by 0.24 Å while θ_{inv} rose by 75° . This suggests that inversion occurs after the trajectory assumes a planar conformation, as d_{SS} rises concurrently with θ_{inv} approaching the torsional region that indicates the relative stereochemistry of **MeCOTh-b**. At the 883.5 fs geometry, the boat-boat conformation facilitates the $S_1 \rightarrow S_0$ surface hopping event.⁷⁰ We conclude that these trajectories undergo a direct inversion, passing through a planar structure resulting from the Baird aromatic COT core. We expected to find these results replicated throughout our ML-accelerated NAMD simulations. However, our ML-NAMD trajectories indicate that other pathways outcompete it.

We identified a reaction pathway that involves a new geometry we labeled “crown,” characterized by the unidirectional orientation of all sulfur atoms (Fig. 9a). We used the defined

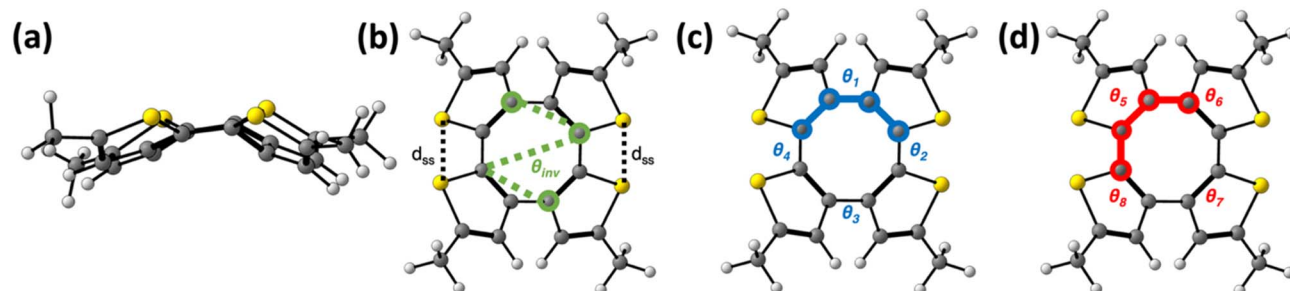


Fig. 9 Geometrical parameters that define the (a) crown conformation. To systematically capture this geometry in our ML-NAMD trajectories, we tracked the following: (b) the inversion angle (θ_{inv}), sulfur-sulfur distance (d_{SS}), (c) four dihedral angles between the thiophenes (θ_{1-4}), and (d) four dihedral angles within the thiophenes (θ_{5-8}). A structure is classified as adopting the crown geometry when the following thresholds are met: θ_{inv} must deviate from planarity (outside $\pm 20^\circ$ from 180°), θ_{1-4} should be near-planarity (within $\pm 20^\circ$ of 0° , 180° , or 360°), θ_{5-8} should deviate from planarity (outside $\pm 20^\circ$ of 0° , 180° , or 360°), and at least one sulfur-sulfur distance must be less than 3.0 Å.



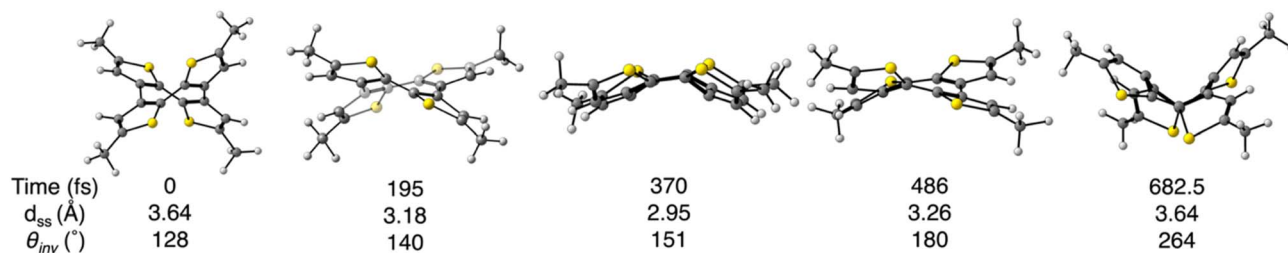


Fig. 10 A representative trajectory demonstrating the MeCOTh to MeCOTh-b inversion, driven by the newly proposed crown geometry ($t = 370$ fs). Key geometries are illustrated at 0 fs, 195 fs, 370 fs, 486 fs, and 682.5 fs during the simulation. d_{SS} and θ_{inv} are emphasized below each structure.

structural parameters, including θ_{inv} , θ_{1-8} , and d_{SS} , to identify the crown-like geometries from the trajectories automatically. We illustrate the geometrical parameters in Fig. 9b–d.

62% (588) of trajectories undergo the MeCOTh \rightarrow MeCOTh-b inversion through a crown geometry. In Fig. 10, we investigate a representative trajectory that underwent the relative stereochemical inversion *via* the crown geometry in more detail.

We report the distance d_{SS} and θ_{inv} to ensure a direct comparison with Fig. 8. At 0 ps, d_{SS} is 3.64 Å, and θ_{inv} is 128°. By 195 fs, the trajectory has a d_{SS} of 3.18 Å and θ_{inv} of 140°. At 370 fs, d_{SS} measures 2.95 Å, while θ_{inv} is 151°. By 486 fs, d_{SS} is 3.26 Å, and θ_{inv} is 180°. Finally, at 682.5 fs, d_{SS} is 3.64 Å and θ_{inv} is 264°, respectively. Between 0 fs and 195 fs, d_{SS} decreased by 0.46 Å while θ_{inv} increased by 12°, indicating an increasingly planar structure within the first 200 fs of the simulation. These structural changes resemble those seen in the trajectory that inverts *via* the planar geometry (Fig. 10), demonstrating MeCOTh planarizing on the S_1 -surface because of Baird aromaticity. From 196 fs to 370 fs, d_{SS} decreased by 0.23 Å, and θ_{inv} increased by 11°. The persistent decline in d_{SS} and increase in θ_{inv} indicate further planarity; however, by 370 fs, MeCOTh adopted a crown geometry. We attribute the crown geometry to a balance between the closed-shell repulsions between neighboring sulfurs and the stabilizing effects of Baird aromaticity. d_{SS} rises by 0.31 Å, while θ_{inv} increases by 29°, from 371 fs to 486 fs. Indeed, increased d_{SS} indicates that inversion occurs after the crown structure as the sulfur atoms (*i.e.*, thiophene rings) separate. Within this interval, θ_{inv} increased to 180°, suggesting a planar structure, similar to the S_1 minimum energy structure reported by Ueda *et al.*²⁵ However, the non-planar characteristics of the 486 fs geometry imply that trajectories can invert their relative stereochemistries (*i.e.*, pass $\theta_{inv} = 180^\circ$) without planarizing. Between 487 fs and 682.5 fs, d_{SS} increased by 0.38 Å and θ_{inv} by 84°, illustrating the completion of the relative stereochemical inversion of MeCOTh to MeCOTh-b. By 682.5 fs, MeCOTh exhibits a boat-boat conformation that facilitates the $S_1 \rightarrow S_0$ surface hopping event.⁷⁰ We conclude that the mechanism illustrated in Fig. 10 is the preferred mechanistic pathway for the MeCOTh \rightarrow MeCOTh-b inversion (62% of the trajectories).

Conclusion

This study provides a complete enumeration of the mechanistic pathways for the relative stereochemical inversion of MeCOTh

to MeCOTh-b, while also assessing the role of Baird aromaticity in the mechanism. We employed multiconfigurational quantum mechanical computations, combined with ML-NAMD, to provide mechanistic insights into this relative stereochemical inversion in static and dynamic perspectives. We addressed the computational challenges associated with the SA5-CASSCF(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP NAMD simulations by training multilayer perceptron NNs using our open-source software, PyRAI²MD, which enabled us to accelerate the photodynamic simulations by five orders of magnitude. We utilized our trained NNs to conduct ML-NAMD simulations and outlined the excited-state mechanistic pathways of MeCOTh \rightarrow MeCOTh-b.

Our static, minimum energy path calculation led to a more planar structure (MeCOTh-MEP-11) relative to the optimized S_0 -state geometry (MeCOTh- S_0); albeit, both had a tub conformation. We optimized MeCOTh-MEP-11 to an S_1 -minimum with a boat-boat conformation (MeCOTh- S_1) featuring a small S_1/S_0 gap (0.30 eV). Our static calculation results show that the steepest-descent path on S_1 leads to a nonradiative decay channel, but it does not involve the relative stereochemical inversion. The discrepancy between experimental and computational results suggests that our static calculations lack essential dynamical effects. Our ML-NAMD simulations provide critical mechanistic insights and predict quantum yields of 68% for MeCOTh-b and 32% for MeCOTh. The ML-NAMD calculations demonstrate that 74% of trajectories undergo relative stereochemical inversion entirely on the S_1 surface, consistent with the lower S_1 -state inversion barrier of 4.3 kcal mol⁻¹. In contrast, only 25% of trajectories undergo relative stereochemical inversions on the ground state, aligning with the higher S_0 -state inversion barrier of 25.4 kcal mol⁻¹. All productive trajectories exhibit planarizing COT cores, consistent with MEP findings and previous studies that emphasize the role of Baird aromaticity in this reaction mechanism. We identified two competing pathways for inversion, influenced by differing electronic effects: Baird aromaticity and S–S closed-shell repulsions. In 62% of the trajectories, the inversion mechanism is mainly influenced by the balance between S–S closed-shell repulsions and Baird aromaticity, which directs the pathway towards relative stereochemical inversion *via* a crown geometry characterized by unidirectional sulfurs. Conversely, in 8% of the trajectories, Baird aromaticity overcomes S–S closed-shell repulsions, steering the trajectory towards relative stereochemical inversion through a planar geometry. Thus, the



dominant inversion pathway passes through the newly labeled crown geometry on the S_1 surface rather than the previously proposed planar geometry.

While previous studies have focused on the aromaticity reversal and subsequent planarization of the COT-core of **MeCOTH** and other COT-derivatives as the main drivers of their aggregate-induced emission,⁴⁸ polymerization control,⁹⁰ and thermosensitive effect,⁹¹ our findings suggest a competing driver for these macroscopic effects: the balance between S-S closed-shell repulsions and Baird aromaticity. This competing mechanistic pathway illustrates a potential competing driver for these macroscopic effects that may impede intramolecular motions,⁴⁸ disrupt hydrogen bonding networks,^{90,91} and interfere with beneficial π -stacking,⁹¹ within these COT-based materials.

One of the main findings in the 2017 report by Ueda *et al.* was the temperature-dependent racemization of **MeCOTH**. Although exploring the temperature dependence of the reaction mechanism presented here is beyond the scope of this manuscript, we argue that our reported mechanism is temperature dependent. We hypothesize that an increase in temperature would provide sufficient thermal energy to facilitate the adoption of **MeCOTH-crown**, thus facilitating racemization. This remains to be explored in future studies.

Computational methods

Multiconfigurational methods

We performed multiconfigurational calculations using a state-averaged complete active space self-consistent field (SA-CASSCF) method in OpenMolcas 19.11.⁹² This approach utilizes the format SA(N)-CASSCF(m,n), where N signifies the number of singlet states averaged in the calculation. The variables m and n denote the number of electrons and orbitals in the active space. To be conscientious of the computational cost associated with CASSCF methodology, we aimed to construct the smallest possible active space that captured the photo-physical properties of **MeCOTH**. To this end, we selected an active space consisting of eight electrons within seven orbitals (*i.e.*, 4 π -orbital and 3 π^* -orbital; Fig. 1). We optimized minima on the S_0 and S_1 surfaces, performed vibrational analysis to verify the stationary points, predicted the absorption spectra, and computed a minimum-energy path using SA5-CASSCF(8,7) with the ANO-S-VDZP basis set. We employed complete active space second-order perturbation theory to account for dynamic correlations in the minimum-energy path calculation. We applied multistate complete active space second-order perturbation theory to predict absorption spectra. To demonstrate the need for machine learning to study the inversion mechanism of **MeCOTH**, we benchmarked a single-step quantum-mechanical nonadiabatic molecular dynamics simulation of **MeCOTH** using SA5-CASSCF(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP, which took 3.23 hours. Performing a single 1 picosecond QM-NAMD simulation, involving a series of 2000 single-point and gradient calculations, would take approximately 269 days.

Single-reference method

We used density functional theory (DFT) to optimize the ground-state global minima of **MeCOTH** using the CAM-B3LYP-GD3(BJ)/6-31G(d,p). We used time-dependent density functional theory (TD-DFT) to calculate the excitation energies for the first 10 excited states of **MeCOTH**. The TD-DFT calculations were run using the CAM-B3LYP-GD3(BJ) and ω B97X-D functionals with the aug-cc-pVDZ basis set. All DFT calculations were performed using Gaussian 16.⁷⁵

Training data generation and NN training

We generated the initial training dataset in two sections: Wigner sampling and geometric interpolation. We performed Wigner sampling based on the frequencies of the ground-state, SA5-CASSCF(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP optimized geometry of **MeCOTH** to generate 160 structures at the zero-point energy level. The geometric interpolation produced 8 structures, spanning from the Franck-Condon point of **MeCOTH** to an S_1/S_0 minimum energy conical intersection (MECI), and an additional 8 structures from the S_1/S_0 MECI to the inverted relative stereochemical product, **MeCOTH-b**; totaling 16 intermediate structures. We utilized the nuclear displacements from the 160 Wigner-sampled structures to adjust the interpolated geometries, resulting in 2560 initial data points. A SA5-CASSCF(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP single-point calculation was performed on all data points to obtain their respective S_0 and S_1 energies and gradients. This data set was used to train our initial neural network (NN) potentials.

We employ the TensorFlow/Keras API in Python to construct and train the NN potential.⁹³ We constructed a fully connected feedforward multilayer perceptron NN that utilizes leaky soft-plus activation functions. The NN calculates the inverse distance of the input molecule to predict energies and forces. We simultaneously train the NN using energy and forces to maintain their physical relationship. The learning rate is set to 10^{-3} and incorporates a scheduler that reduces it to 10^{-4} and 10^{-5} when the validation loss plateaus. The dataset is split into training and validation sets with a 9 : 1 ratio. Additional information can be found in the SI.

To expand the initial training set with undersampled data, we used a committee model of two NNs (Table S2) to propagate 150 trajectories from the S_1 state for 10 ps with a step size of 0.5 fs. The standard deviation in the predicted energy and gradients by the NN committee served as a measure of uncertainty for the current prediction. The trajectories were halted when the standard deviation surpassed the energy and gradient thresholds. Based on our experience, we established the thresholds for energy and gradient at 0.04 hartree and $0.25 \text{ hartree} \cdot \text{Bohr}^{-1}$, respectively, to effectively detect uncertain structures and enhance the NN potential. The final geometries of the halted trajectories were recalculated using SA5-CASSCF(8,7)/ANO-S-VDZP and added to the initial training set. Subsequently, adaptive sampling retrained the committee model using the updated dataset and restarted the trajectories. The process was repeated iteratively until no new structures emerged; this led to 52 iterations and a data set with 4207 total data points. The



mean absolute errors in the predicted energies were 0.045 eVs and 0.046 eVs.

ML-photodynamics simulations

We used the NNs from the latest iteration of adaptive sampling (iteration 52) to propagate 988 ML-NAMD trajectories for 5.5 ps with a 0.5 fs time step. The probabilities of nonadiabatic electronic transitions were computed with Tully's FSSH method,⁸⁷ where we used the curvature-driven time derivative coupling (*k*TDC) to evaluate the nonadiabatic couplings based on the energy gaps predicted by the NNs.^{88,89} The *k*TDC method showed accuracy when compared to ground-truth NAC values derived from quantum mechanical calculations.^{88,89} It was especially effective for small energy gaps (*e.g.*, <0.5 eV).⁸⁸

Author contributions

Conceptualization and methodology: SAL; analysis and investigation: CS and SAL; writing – original draft: CS; review and editing: SAL and CS; supervision, project administration, and funding acquisition: SAL.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest to declare.

Data availability

The ML-photodynamics simulation code is open-sourced and released at: <https://github.com/mlcclab/PyRAI2MD-hiam>.

The NN models and initial conditions generated during this study are available at: <https://doi.org/10.6084/m9.figshare.29294225.v1>.

The complete training data and initial conditions can be requested from the corresponding author.

Supplementary information (SI) is available. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d6sc00969g>.

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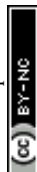
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